

# NBdata

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## Introduction

In this document, we will use the `maSigPro` package to analyze time course data and identify significant genes.

First, we load the necessary libraries for the analysis.

We load the dataset provided by the `maSigPro` package, which includes the expression data (`NBdata`) and the experimental design (`NBdesign`).

```
data(NBdata)
data(NBdesign)
```

This dataset is part of a larger simulated and normalized dataset with 2 experimental groups, 6 timepoints and 3 replicates. Simulation has been done by using a negative binomial distribution. The first 20 genes are simulated with changes among time. Preview the first few rows of the data and the design matrix:

```
head(NBdata)
```

```
##      G1.T1.1 G1.T1.2 G1.T1.3 G1.T2.1 G1.T2.2 G1.T2.3 G1.T3.1 G1.T3.2 G1.T3.3
## Gene1      11       8       11       8       9       6       12       5       11
## Gene2       8      11       5       3      10       9       6      22       9
## Gene3      13       6       4       8      18       5      11      18       9
## Gene4       7      11      13       7       8      11       8      11      14
## Gene5      17       8       6       7       4       5      13      10      15
## Gene6      14      19       4      13       4      10       5      10      20
##      G1.T4.1 G1.T4.2 G1.T4.3 G1.T5.1 G1.T5.2 G1.T5.3 G1.T6.1 G1.T6.2 G1.T6.3
## Gene1       9       4      12      20      10       3       2       6      17
## Gene2       7       8       3       6       7       6       8       5       8
## Gene3       8      17       5       7       5       6       8       6       9
## Gene4       5       3      12       3      11       3       8       5       8
## Gene5       8      20       8       5       8      10       9      16      11
## Gene6      12      13      11       3       7       8       7      12      10
##      G2.T1.1 G2.T1.2 G2.T1.3 G2.T2.1 G2.T2.2 G2.T2.3 G2.T3.1 G2.T3.2 G2.T3.3
## Gene1      16       3      11      44      36      38      59      33      34
## Gene2       7       9       3      45      66      36      34      79      38
## Gene3       7       7      13      38      34      42      80      40      37
## Gene4      12      10       2      55      54      33      64      86      36
```

```
## Gene5      6      5      15      13      63      19      60      27      24
## Gene6      8      11      9      16      36      25      57      73      51
##           G2.T4.1 G2.T4.2 G2.T4.3 G2.T5.1 G2.T5.2 G2.T5.3 G2.T6.1 G2.T6.2 G2.T6.3
## Gene1      67      85      93      86      37      178     121     208      45
## Gene2     136      99      69     160      38      51      122     150     182
## Gene3      56      93      73     142     104     105     149     130     106
## Gene4      85      27     132      82     104      94      93     122     142
## Gene5      96      93      50      84      66      70      79     199     207
## Gene6      21     115      55      90     119      64      54      55     107
```

```
head(NBdesign)
```

```
##           Time Replicates Group.1 Group.2
## G1.T1.1      0           1         1         0
## G1.T1.2      0           1         1         0
## G1.T1.3      0           1         1         0
## G1.T2.1     12           2         1         0
## G1.T2.2     12           2         1         0
## G1.T2.3     12           2         1         0
```

We create a design matrix from the experimental design.

```
d <- make.design.matrix(NBdesign)
design <- as.data.frame(NBdesign)
```

## Plotting Gene Expression

We define a function to plot the expression of a specific gene across time points for two groups.

```
plot_gene <- function(gene_number, design, NBdata) {

  gene_data <- data.frame(
    Time = design$Time[1:18],
    Group1 = NBdata[gene_number, 1:18],
    Group2 = NBdata[gene_number, 19:36]
  )

  data_mean <- data.frame(
    Time = c(0, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60),
    Mean.G1 = sapply(split(gene_data$Group1, gene_data$Time), mean),
    Mean.G2 = sapply(split(gene_data$Group2, gene_data$Time), mean)
  )

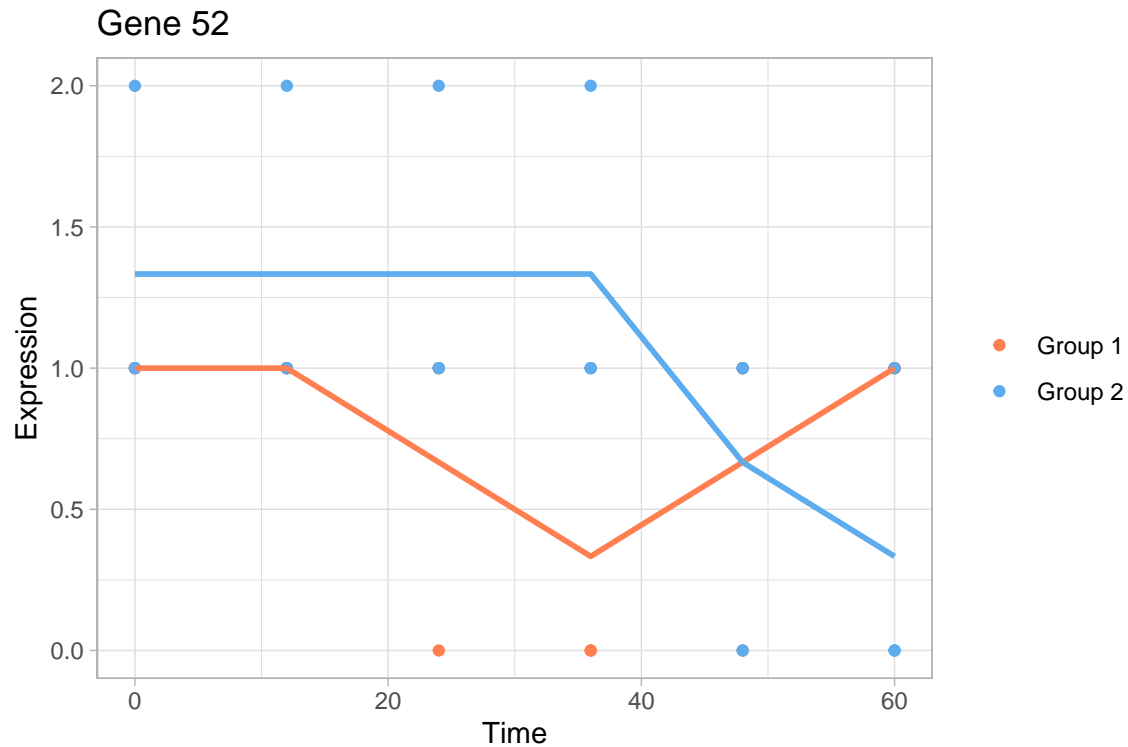
  plot <- ggplot(gene_data) +
    geom_point(data=gene_data, aes(x = Time, y = Group1, color = "Group 1")) +
    geom_point(data=gene_data, aes(x = Time, y = Group2, color = "Group 2")) +
    geom_line(data=data_mean, aes(x = Time, y = Mean.G1), linewidth = 1,
              color="coral") +
    geom_line(data=data_mean, aes(x = Time, y = Mean.G2), linewidth = 1,
              color="steelblue2") +
    labs(title = paste("Gene", gene_number),
          x = "Time",
          y = "Expression",
          color = NULL) +
    scale_color_manual(values = c("Group 1" = "coral",
```

```

    "Group 2" = "steelblue2")) +
  theme_light()
}

# Plot a specific gene
plot <- plot_gene(52, design, NBdata)
print(plot)

```



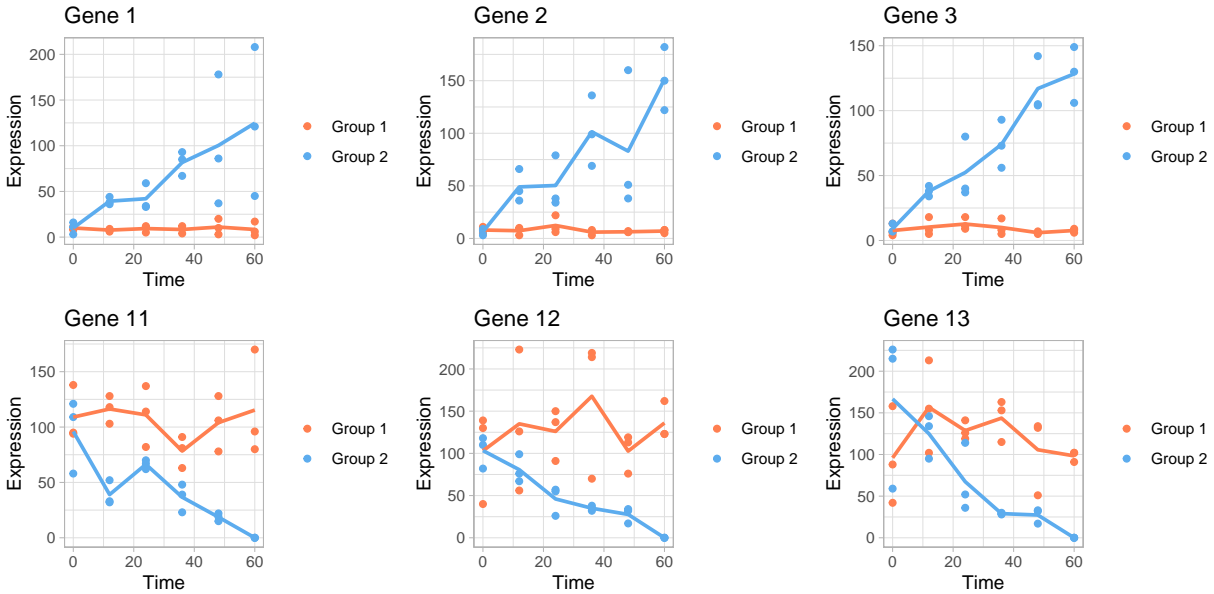
We define a function to combine plots of multiple genes into a single plot layout.

```

plot_genes <- function(gene_numbers, design, NBdata, ncol, nrow) {
  plots <- list()
  j = 1
  for (i in gene_numbers) {
    plots[[j]] <- plot_gene(i, design, NBdata)
    j = j + 1
  }
  combined_plot <- wrap_plots(plots, ncol=ncol, nrow=nrow)
  return(combined_plot)
}

# Combine plots of selected genes
combined_plot <- plot_genes(c(1:3, 11:13), design, NBdata, ncol = 3, nrow=2)
print(combined_plot)

```



## Selecting Significant Genes

We perform regression fitting for each gene and identify significant genes.

- The `p.vector` function performs a regression fit for each gene, taking all variables present in the model given by a regression matrix, and returns a list of False Discovery Rate (FDR) corrected significant genes.

```
fit <- p.vector(NBdata, d, Q = 0.05, MT.adjust = "BH", min.obs = 20,
               family=poisson())
```

```
## [1] "fitting gene 100 out of 100"
```

```
rownames(fit$SELEC)
```

```
## [1] "Gene1" "Gene2" "Gene3" "Gene4" "Gene5" "Gene6" "Gene7" "Gene8"
## [9] "Gene9" "Gene10" "Gene11" "Gene12" "Gene13" "Gene14" "Gene15" "Gene16"
## [17] "Gene17" "Gene18" "Gene19" "Gene20"
```

- The `T.fit` function performs stepwise regression to refine the model, using methods like backward elimination, and returns a list of significant gene profiles.

```
tstep <- T.fit(fit, step.method = "backward", alfa = 0.05, family=poisson())
```

```
## [1] "Influence: 12 genes with influential data at slot influ.info. Model validation for these g
```

```
rownames(tstep$sig.profiles)
```

```
## [1] "Gene1" "Gene2" "Gene3" "Gene4" "Gene5" "Gene6" "Gene7" "Gene8"
## [9] "Gene9" "Gene10" "Gene11" "Gene12" "Gene13" "Gene14" "Gene15" "Gene16"
## [17] "Gene17" "Gene18" "Gene19" "Gene20"
```

- The `get.siggenes` function extracts the significant genes based on the  $R^2$  value.

```
sigs <- get.siggenes(tstep, rsq = 0.7, vars = "groups")
sigs$summary
```

```
## Group.1 Group.2vsGroup.1
```

```
## 1    Gene3    Gene1
## 2    Gene4    Gene2
## 3    Gene11   Gene3
## 4    Gene12   Gene4
## 5    Gene13   Gene5
## 6    Gene14   Gene6
## 7    Gene18   Gene7
## 8    Gene19   Gene8
## 9          Gene9
## 10         Gene10
## 11         Gene11
## 12         Gene12
## 13         Gene13
## 14         Gene14
## 15         Gene18
## 16         Gene19
```

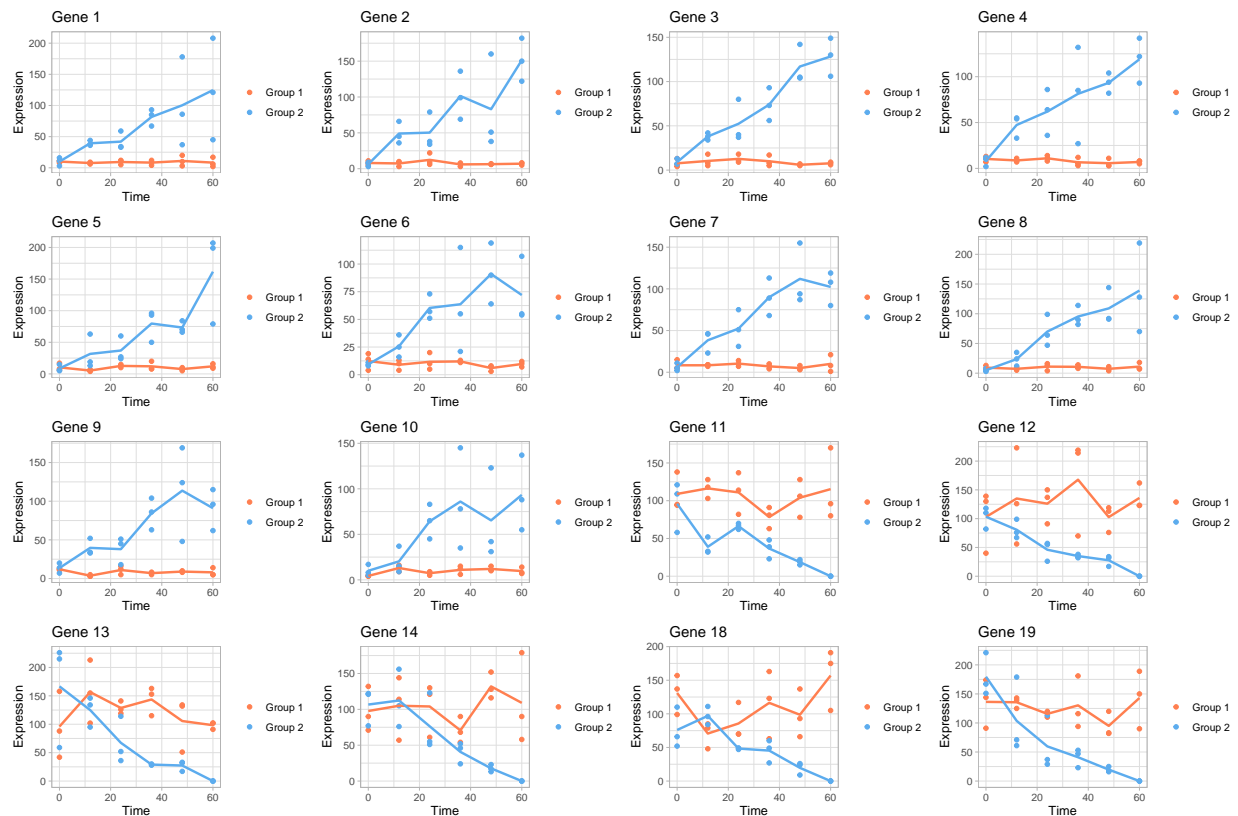
The value of the  $R^2$  for each gene is:

```
tstep$sol$`R-squared`
```

```
## [1] 0.8143910 0.8446812 0.9383557 0.8783471 0.8511779 0.8322692 0.9055105
## [8] 0.8958995 0.8608001 0.7707060 0.7683814 0.7117493 0.7324734 0.7251357
## [15] 0.6432634 0.5579964 0.6431848 0.7713543 0.7853914 0.6864021
```

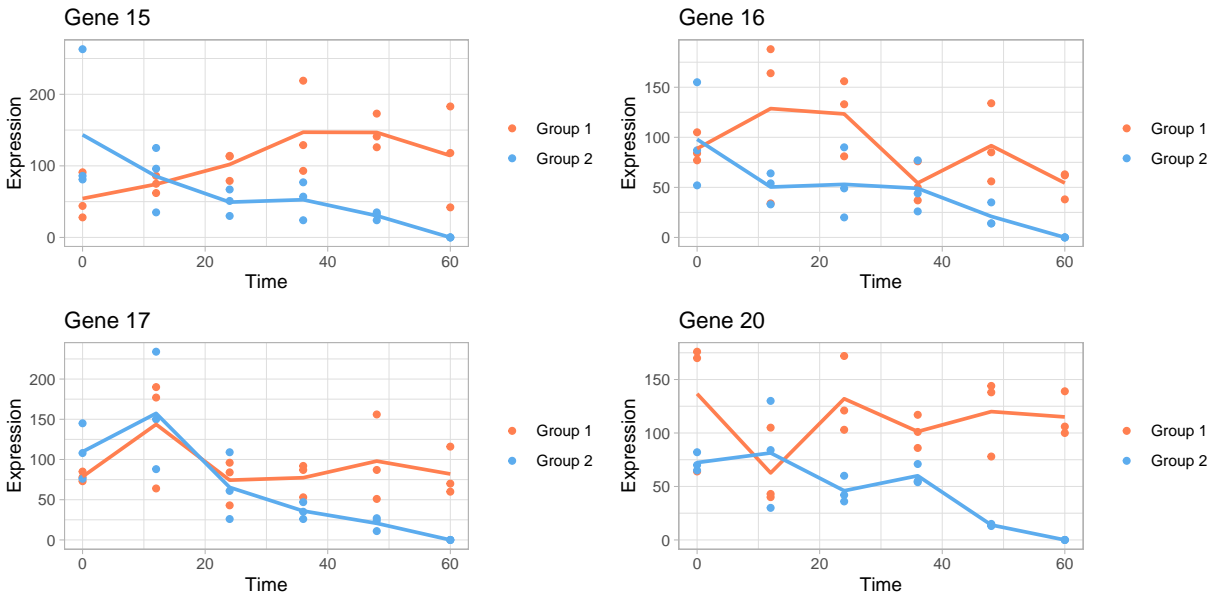
The significant genes are:

```
combined_plot <- plot_genes(c(1:14, 18, 19), design, NBdata, ncol = 4, nrow=4)
print(combined_plot)
```



And the gene that we exclude are:

```
combined_plot <- plot_genes(c(15, 16, 17, 20), design, NBdata, ncol = 2, nrow=2)
print(combined_plot)
```



Finally, we select a gene for further study:

```
gen <- sample(c(1:14, 18, 19), 1)
plot <- plot_gene(gen, design, NBdata)
print(plot)
```

